February 12, 1777. NUMB. 2503.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

UNITED STATES LOTTERY; 1776.

This LOTTERY *conſiſts of* FOUR CLASSES, *Of* One Hundred Thouſand *Tickets each.*

FIRST CLASS.

100,000 Tickets, at TEN DOLLARS each, are				1,000,000
Deduction, at *Fifteen per Cent.*			-	150,000
No.	Prizes.		Dollars.	850,000
1	of 10,000	is	10,000	
2	5000	are	10,000	
36	1000		30,000	
400	500		200,000	
20,000	20		400,000	
Carried to the Fourth Claſs,			200,000	
			- - - -	850,000

SECOND CLASS.

100,000 Tickets, at TWENTY DOLLARS each, are			- - - -	2,000,000
Deduction, at *Fifteen per Cent.*			-	300,000
No.	Prizes.		Dollars.	1,700,000
1	of 20,000	is	20,000	
2	10,000	are	20,000	
10	5000		50,000	
100	1000		100,000	
820	500		410,000	
20,000	30		600,000	
Carried to the Fourth Claſs,			500,000	
			- - - -	1,700,000

THIRD CLASS.

100,000 Tickets, at THIRTY DOLLARS each, are			- - - -	3,000,000
Deduction, at *Fifteen per Cent.*			-	450,000
No.	Prizes.		Dollars.	2,550,000
1	of 30,000	is	30,000	
1	20,000		20,000	
2	15,000	are	30,000	
2	10,000		20,000	
10	5000		50,000	
200	1000		200,000	
1000	500		500,000	
20,000	40		800,000	
Carried to the Fourth Claſs,			900,000	
			- - - -	2,550,000

FOURTH CLASS.

100,000 Tickets, at FORTY DOLLARS each, are			- - - -	4,000,000
Deduction, at *Fifteen per Cent.*			-	600,000
				3,400,000
Brought from the Firſt Claſs,			-	200,000
Second ditto,			- - -	500,000
Third ditto,			- - -	900,000
No.	Prizes.		Dollars.	5,000,000
1	of 50,000	is	50,000	
2	25,000	are	50,000	
2	15,000		30,000	
2	10,000		20,000	
10	5000		50,000	
100	1000		100,000	
200	500		100,000	
1000	300		300,000	
15,000	200		3,000,000	
26,000	50		1,300,000	
			- - - -	5,000,000

42,317 Prizes.
57,683 Blanks.

100,000 Tickets.

Not near one and a half blanks to a prize.

THIS Lottery is ſet on foot by a *Reſolution of Congreſs*, paſſed at *Philadelphia*, the *Eighteenth* day of *November*, 1776, for the purpoſe of raiſing a ſum of money, on loan, bearing an annual intereſt of *four per cent.* which, with the ſum ariſing from the deduction, is to be applied for carrying on the preſent moſt juſt and neceſſary war, in defence of the lives, liberties and property, of the inhabitants of theſe United States.

The fortunate adventurers in the firſt claſs, and ſo in the ſecond and third, who draw more than *Thirty* or *Forty Dollars*, ſhall, at their option, receive a Treaſury Bank Note for the prize or prizes drawn, payable at the end of five years, and an annual intereſt at the rate of *four per cent.* or the pre-emption of ſuch tickets in the next ſucceeding claſs, as ſhall not be renewed within the time hereafter limited.

Every adventurer in the firſt claſs ſhall have a right to go through the ſubſequent claſſes, but ſhall not be obliged to do it.

The drawers of Twenty, Thirty, and Forty Dollars, in the firſt, ſecond, and third claſſes, who do not apply for their money within ſix weeks after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be deemed adventurers in the next ſucceeding claſs, and have their tickets renewed, without any further trouble.

If any other ſhall neglect or decline taking out and paying the price of their tickets for a ſubſequent claſs, within ſix weeks after the drawing is ended, their tickets ſhall be ſold to the fortunate adventurers in the preceding claſs, or to ſuch as ſhall apply for the ſame.

The fortunate adventurers in the laſt claſs, who draw Fifty Dollars, ſhall, upon application to the Commiſſioners of the Loan Offices, in the reſpective States where the drawers reſide, receive their money without any deduction; and all who draw above Fifty Dollars, ſhall receive in like manner, without deduction, for the ſums drawn, Bank Treaſury Notes, payable at the end of five years after the drawing, at the Loan Office of the State in which the drawers reſide. The intereſt to commence from the laſt day of drawing, and to be paid annually at the ſaid reſpective Loan Offices.

As this lottery is eſtabliſhed for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a ſum of money for carrying on the preſent juſt war, undertaken in defence of the rights and liberties of *America*, in which every individual, and their poſterity, will be ſo deeply intereſted, it is not doubted but every real friend to his country will moſt chearfully become an adventurer, and that the ſale of the tickets will be very rapid, eſpecially as even the unſucceſsful adventurers will have the pleaſing reflection of having contributed in a degree to the great and glorious *American* cauſe.

The managers appointed by CONGRESS are, *Sharp Delany*, *John Purviance*, *Owen Biddle*, *David Jackſon*, *Jacob Barge*, *Jonathan B. Smith*, and *James Searle*, who are upon oath, and give bond for the faithful diſcharge of their truſt.

The drawing of the *Firſt Claſs* will begin at *Philadelphia*, the *Tenth* day of *April* next, or ſooner, if ſooner full.

The managers are inſtructed to ſell the tickets for ready money only.

Philadelphia, December 6, 1776.

"IN CONGRESS, *November* 27, 1776.

"*Reſolved*, That it be recommended to the Legiſlatures of the *United States* reſpectively, to paſs ſuch laws as will moſt effectually tend to prevent the counterfeiting or forging the tickets of the PUBLIC LOTTERY.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary."

Philadelphia, January 22, 1777.

THE Managers of the United States LOTTERY are now delivering out TICKETS at the Lottery-Office, in Front-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Coffee-houſe.

The Printers in the different States are requeſted, by the Managers, to inſert and continue the ſcheme of the United States Lottery in their ſeveral papers.

Juſt printed, publiſhed, and now ſelling by
ROBERT BELL, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,
In one Volume, with neat Binding. Price Two Dollars.

A TREATISE on the MILITARY SERVICE of LIGHT HORSE, and LIGHT INFANTRY, in the Field, and in fortified Places. By Major General DE GRANDMAISON, formerly a Captain, with the Rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry, in the Voluntiers of Flanders.

Tranſlated from the French, by Major LEWIS NICOLA.

‡§‡ At ſaid BELL's may now be had all the new Publications on the Military Art; alſo, a conſiderable Variety of Books, in Navigation, and other Branches of the Mathematics; likewiſe Variety of Greek and Latin Claſſics.

JOHN WOOD, CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

BEGS Leave to inform his Cuſtomers that he ſhall commence Buſineſs again, at his Houſe, in Front-ſtreet, the Corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, on the firſt Day of March next.

Mr. HENRY SNELLING, who now carries on Buſineſs at the above place, is not nor has been any Ways concerned in Buſineſs with the ſaid WOOD. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Plantations and two Tracts of Woodland, containing from 240 acres to 130 acres, all lying within 8 miles of my houſe, excepting one of the tracts of woodland, which lies about 3 miles over the Blue Mountains. The three plantations are occupied with tenants, have a ſufficient quantity of watered meadow and timber in good order. The whole to be ſold for ready money, or in payments that will beſt ſuit the purchaſer, by the ſubſcriber, ſhopkeeper, living in Maxatawny townſhip, Berks county, about half ways on the great road between the town of Reading and Bethlehem.

Feb. 8, 1777. ¶ WILLIAM GREEN.

PHILADELPHIA.

An ACT *directing the Mode and Time of electing* JUSTICES *of the* PEACE *for the City of* Philadelphia, *and the ſeveral and reſpective Counties in this Commonwealth, and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned.*

WHEREAS it is directed in the Conſtitution of this State, That "Juſtices of the Peace ſhall be elected by the Freeholders of each city and county reſpectively as the laws ſhall direct; "*Be it therefore enacted*, and it is hereby enacted, by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That the Freeholders of each ward of the city of Philadelphia, the Freeholders of the Diſtrict of Southwark, and the townſhips of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk united, and the townſhip of the Northern Liberties of the ſaid city, are hereby authorized and required to meet at the State-Houſe in the ſaid city, on the twentieth day of February inſtant, and then and there, each ward in the city, the ſaid united Diſtrict, and the ſaid townſhip of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, for themſelves reſpectively, to elect two fit perſons for Juſtices of the Peace for each ward, and four fit perſons for Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid united Diſtrict (conſiſting of the Diſtrict of Southwark, and the townſhips of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk aforeſaid) and four fit perſons for Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid Northern Liberties.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors, who have been laſt elected to aſſeſs and levy the public taxes of the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Cheſter, Lancaſter, Berks, York and Northampton, or ſome five of them in each of the counties aforeſaid for which they were choſen reſpectively, ſhall meet together, on or before the twentieth day of February inſt. at the Court-Houſe in each reſpective county, and divide the county of Philadelphia into twelve diſtricts, the county of Bucks into thirteen diſtricts, the county of Cheſter into fifteen diſtricts, the county of Lancaſter into twenty-two diſtricts, the county of Berks into twelve diſtricts, the county of York into eighteen diſtricts, and the county of Northampton into ſixteen diſtricts; and ſhall appoint and publiſh the time and place of election by at leaſt ſix public advertiſements in each reſpective diſtrict; the publication to be at leaſt ten days before the day of election; for which they ſhall be paid at the ſame rate as they ſhall be paid for their other ſervices. And the Freeholders of each of the ſeveral and reſpective diſtricts in each of the counties aforeſaid, are hereby authorized and required to meet together, on the tenth day of March, at the place ſo appointed by the Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors, and elect two fit perſons for Juſtices of the peace for each diſtrict.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if the Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors of any of the counties aforeſaid ſhall neglect or refuſe to appear, and do and perform the duties and ſervices required of them by this act, every ſuch Commiſſioner or Aſſeſſor ſo refuſing or neglecting to appear at the time herein appointed, if not prevented by ſickneſs or other unavoidable accident, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of Twenty Pounds to the Treaſurer for the time being, to be added to the tax raiſed in ſuch county to defray the public debts of the county; the ſaid forfeiture to be levied and collected by ſuch Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors as do ſo appear, as the county taxes are levied and collected.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Freeholders of each townſhip in the county of Cumberland are hereby authorized and required to meet on the twenty-fifth day of March next; and the Freeholders of each townſhip in the counties of Bedford, Northumberland and Weſtmoreland, are hereby authorized and required to meet together on the twenty-fifth day of April next, at ſome proper place in each townſhip, and elect two fit perſons for Juſtices of the Peace for each townſhip: But where there is a county-town in any Diſtrict in this State, not having a charter-right to elect Burgeſſes, the Freeholders of ſuch Diſtrict ſhall elect ſix fit perſons for Juſtices of the Peace for ſuch Diſtrict: But before the Freeholders of any ward in the city of Philadelphia, or the Diſtrict compoſed of the Diſtrict of Southwark, and the townſhips of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, and the townſhip of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, or any other Diſtrict or Townſhip, ſhall proceed to the election of Juſtices of the Peace, they ſhall, on the ſame day, at the place appointed for the election (if not before done) elect one ſufficient perſon for Inſpector, and one for an Aſſiſtant-Judge where ſuch diſtrict ſhall conſiſt of more than one townſhip: But where a diſtrict ſhall conſiſt of but one townſhip, the Freeholders ſhall elect one Inſpector and two Aſſiſtant-Judges; and the ſaid Judges ſhall aſſiſt the ſaid Inſpectors in receiving and counting the votes of electors, and preventing frauds and impoſitions therein. And when the elections are finiſhed and the numbers caſt up, the Inſpector or Inſpectors and Judges aforeſaid, or a majority of them, ſhall forthwith tranſmit a certificate thereof, under their hands and ſeals, to the Preſident and Council, or to the General Aſſembly, if then ſitting, and one half the number ſo elected ſhall be commiſſioned according to the conſtitution of the State.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That before the Inſpectors and Judges proceed to receive the votes of the Freeholders, they ſhall take an oath or affirmation to the following effect, (ſpeaking the words themſelves, without any perſon adminiſtering the ſame) to wit, if an Inſpector—I do ſwear, or I do ſolemnly, ſincerely and truly declare and affirm, that I will well and faithfully receive and caſt up all the Freeholders votes within my precinct, as may be offered me at this election for Juſtices of the Peace.—And I will not refuſe any vote through prejudice or ill-will, nor receive any through favour or affection; but will behave myſelf as an honeſt inſpector of this election, according to the beſt of my ſkill and judgment.—And if a judge of the election,—I WILL faithfully aſſiſt the inſpectors of this election in performing the duties required of them by this act, according to the beſt of my ſkill and judgment. And the overſeers of the poor of the reſpective townſhips in the counties of Cumberland, Bedford, Northumberland and Weſtmoreland, are hereby directed and required to appoint a place for holding the ſaid election in their reſpective townſhips, and give public notice thereof by advertiſing the ſame at ſix or more public places, at leaſt ten days before the time appointed by this act, under the penalty of Ten Pounds for every refuſal or neglect, to be paid to the perſon that will ſue for the ſame. But if it ſhall happen that any townſhip or townſhips ſhall not have therein an overſeer of the poor at the time aforeſaid, it ſhall and may be lawful for the inhabitants of ſuch townſhip or townſhips reſpectively to meet together at ſome place as they may agree on, and elect two fit perſons for Juſtices of the Peace for each of ſuch townſhips, in the manner before mentioned.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the inhabitants of the boroughs of Cheſter, Briſtol and Lancaſter, ſhall be, and they are hereby authorized and impowered to exerciſe the right of electing Burgeſſes, Conſtables, and other their officers, as is by their ſeveral and reſpective Charters granted to them.—And moreover, the Burgeſſes of the boroughs of Briſtol and Lancaſter ſhall be Juſtices of the Peace for the county in which they reſpectively are, and have equal power with the other Juſtices of the Peace for ſuch county, without any further or other commiſſion for that purpoſe.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That when the Juſtices of the Peace elected as aforeſaid, or that may be appointed by the Preſident and Council, have taken the oaths or affirmations, and received their commiſſions as directed in the Conſtitution of this State, they ſhall and may exerciſe all the powers, authority and juriſdiction that the Juſtices of the Peace might, could, or ought to have had under the late Laws and Charter of the Province of Pennſylvania before the fourteenth day of May laſt; and their precepts ſhall be in the ſtile and name of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania in all caſes where the King's name has heretofore been uſed in ſuch Precepts, ſubject nevertheleſs to the abridgments, exceptions and regulations made by an Act of General Aſſembly of this State, entituled, "An Act to revive and "put in force ſuch and ſo much of the late Laws of the "Province of Pennſylvania as is judged neceſſary to be "in force in this Commonwealth, and to revive and eſta-"bliſh the Courts of Juſtice, and for other purpoſes "therein mentioned."

(Signed) JOHN JACOBS, SPEAKER.

An ACT *to revive and put in force such and so much of the late laws of the province of Pennsylvania as is judged necessary to be in force in this Commonwealth, and to revive and establish the courts of justice, and for other purposes therein mentioned.*

WHEREAS by the unconstitutional power claimed by the British King and Parliament over the American Colonies, and the cruel and oppressive measures which the said King and Parliament have pursued to establish that power, it became necessary for the Colonies to declare themselves free and independent States, which was accordingly done pursuant to a resolve of the Continental Congress: Whereupon all authority being in any person under the said King consequently ceased, and the laws enacted by his representatives here became of no force or effect, although the same were for the most part suited to the circumstances of the people. And whereas it is absolutely necessary, for the well governing every State, that laws properly adapted to the circumstances of its inhabitants be at all times in force. Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same. That each and every one of the laws or acts of General Assembly, that were in force and binding on the inhabitants of the said province on the fourteenth day of May last, shall be in force and binding on the inhabitants of this State from and after the tenth day of February instant, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if the said laws and each of them had been made or enacted by this General Assembly; and all and every person and persons whatsoever are hereby enjoined and required to yield obedience to the said laws as the case may require, until the said laws or acts of General Assembly respectively shall be repealed or altered, or until they expire by their own limitation; and the common law, and such of the Statute laws of England as have heretofore been in force in the said province, except as is hereafter excepted.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That so much of every Law or Act of General Assembly of the Province aforesaid as orders the taking or subscribing any oath, affirmation or declaration of allegiance or fidelity to the King of Great-Britain, or his successors, or oath of office; and so much of every Law or Act of General Assembly aforesaid as acknowledges any authority in the Heirs or Devisees of William Penn, Esq; deceased, the former Governor of the said Province, or any other person whatsoever as Governor; and so much of every Law or Act of General Assembly as ascertains the number of members of assembly in any county, the time of election, and the qualification of electors; and so much of every Law or Act of General Assembly aforesaid as declares, orders, directs or commands any matter or thing repugnant to, against, or inconsistent with the Constitution of this Commonwealth; and so much of the Statute and common laws relating to felonies as takes notice of or relates to treason or misprision of treason, or directs the stile of the process in any case whatsoever, shall be and are hereby declared to be null and void and of no force or effect, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That Courts of Quarter and Petty Sessions, Courts of Common Pleas, Orphans Courts, Supreme Courts, Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, shall be held and kept in each respective county in this State (at the times and places directed and appointed by the said Laws or Acts of General Assembly) by the Justices and Judges that shall be hereafter elected and appointed; the same to commence in each county on the same days of the same months respectively appointed by the said Laws for holding such Courts that shall be next after the Judges or Justices of such Courts are qualified to hold the same, and shall have, use and exercise all the powers, authority and jurisdiction, that by the aforesaid Laws Justices and Judges of such Courts respectively heretofore had, used and exercised, and the powers of chancery given to the Justices by the Constitution of this State; agreeable, nevertheless, with this Act, and such other Act or Acts of General Assembly as shall be hereafter made; and every officer of all and every of the Courts in this State that is or that shall be elected or appointed shall have, use and exercise the same or like powers that such officer or officers of the same title, character and distinction might, could or ought to have had, used and exercised under the Charter and Laws of Pennsylvania. And all Constables, Overseers of the Poor, and the Wardens and Street Commissioners of the city of Philadelphia, and Supervisors of the Highways, that were last appointed or elected in the said Province, are hereby authorized, and strictly enjoined and required to exercise their several and respective powers, and execute, do and perform all the business and duties of their several and respective offices until others are appointed in their stead and places.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all persons that have been appointed to any public office or offices by the said King of Great-Britain, or the late Governors of Pennsylvania, or by acts of General Assembly aforesaid, are hereby declared to be no longer officers in the several and respective offices to which they were so appointed (the Trustees of the Loan-Office only excepted.)

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the President and Council shall appoint one of the Justices in each respective county to preside in the respective courts, and in his absence the Justices who shall attend the court shall choose one of themselves President for the time being.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every action that was in any court in the province of Pennsylvania at the last term that the said court was held, except discontinued or satisfied, shall be and is hereby declared to be in the same state, and on the same rule, and may be prosecuted in the same manner in the courts in each respective county, to be hereafter held and kept, as if the authority of such court had never ceased; and if any recognizance has been taken and not returned, it is hereby declared good and valid in law, and shall be returned and prosecuted as the laws direct, saving the style; and where any person had obtained a judgment before any Justice of the Peace, for any debt or sum of money, and such judgment not discharged, the person, in whose favour the judgment is, may (on producing a transcript of such judgment to any Justice of the Peace in the county where the defendant dwells or can be found) demand and obtain an execution for the money mentioned in such judgment, which shall be of the same force and effect as if the judgment was obtained before the Justice that granted the execution.

LONDON, *September* 4.

NOTWITHSTANDING Administration and their tools are so ready to assure the world, that the preparations of the French and Spaniards mean nothing inimical to Great-Britain, yet have they occasioned some severe debates in the inferior cabinet, owing to Lord Clare proposing it as his opinion, that the House of Bourbon certainly mean to break with us, and that if they refused a positive and categorical answer, it ought in common sense to be deemed as a declaration of war. Sir Gilbert Elliot tended with certain qualifications to the same opinion, but the timid councils of Lord Mansfield prevailed, and orders were dispatched to Lord Stormont to negociate in the old strain.

After the above deliberation, the King told Mr. Wedderburne what was going forward, and asked his opinion; he gave it for no violent measure—but at all events to be prepared for the worst, by having a stout squadron of ships of the line ready at Spithead, which he thought the only means of avoiding a war; from a conviction that France will not engage in one, if she finds us properly armed.

The King had a conversation with Lord Sandwich on the state of the fleet, in consequence of the above representation; but what the result of it was is not known. That officer has all along declared, that he could have twenty sail of the line ready in a month; and it deserves attention, that for some weeks past they have been very busy in the dock-yards upon large ships, instead of frigates, which fully employed them before.

The wisdom of all government in making war, as well as private persons going to law (which may be likewise considered as a *warfare*) is to obtain a propofed end; and either the politician, or the private man, who would act on any other ground, must be reckoned fitter for an inmate of Bedlam, or St. Luke's, than for a cabinet, or the commerce of the world; yet, obvious as this doctrine is, our Ministry seem to have missed it. The war with America (whatever may be *now* said to the contrary) was evidently to obtain a tax, in the beginning said to be 600,000l. per annum, though God knows how this sum might be enlarged in the end; yet if we are worsted in this war, we shall not only lose this tax, and the country which was to have produced it, but thousands of our men, and millions of our money in the attempt.—*Vice versa*—should we conquer America, what with the burning of her sea port towns, the destruction of her commerce, agriculture, &c. we disable them, perhaps to all eternity, from remitting a balance of 6d. per year to this country. Thus either way Great-Britain pays the piper.

Government is at last convinced of the hostile intentions of France and Spain; in consequence thereof orders are gone to the sea ports to fit out more line of battle ships.

The dismission of a certain Lord from office, it is said, will take place this day.

Sept. 5. It is said that a treaty is now on the point of conclusion between this court and that of Petersburg, respecting a supply of troops and ships by the latter, in case of necessity.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, August 30.

"It is said that the States General having received information, that the English have again taken a Dutch vessel from St. Eustatia, under pretence of being laden with ammunition, &c. for America; they immediately sent orders to the Charge D'Affairs from the court of London, to make the necessary complaints to the British government on that subject, that the above-mentioned prize be given up, and it is reported that their High Mightinesses have requested Sir Joseph Yorke to use his endeavour that the said vessel be returned, and the owners indemnified for the loss they have sustained by its detention."

The Dutch masters have raised their demand for transports to 20s. per ton, for the American service.

Lord Mansfield is actually negociating a retreat, but the Ministry won't come up to his price. His demands are 4000l. a year for himself, and an English Peerage for Lord Stormont; but it is imagined, from his interest with the King, that he will make these terms, if not better, as his credit with his Majesty is not at all impaired.

Oct. 21. The public may be assured, that the French consider a war with England as inevitable, and that the same will take place immediately; these opinions are supported by the following facts:—On Thursday fortnight an officer of the marine arrived at Boulogne, with orders for the quota of seamen furnished by that town to repair immediately to Brest, to man the fleet fitting out there; accordingly 200 were drafted off, and are marched to the place of their destination. The same orders were forwarded to Calles and Dunkirk.

Friday Major Cuyler, Aid de Camp to General Howe, was at court, took leave of his Majesty, and in a few days will set out on his return to New-York.

The same day a brother to Lord Cathcart was presented to his Majesty; he is going a volunteer to join the King's troops at New-York, for which place he will soon embark.

Oct. 23. Orders are sent to Scotland for raising immediately another regiment of Highlanders, which, when complete, are to embark for America. A Scotch nobleman, it is said, has undertaken to raise the same.

Lord George Germaine has received positive intelligence, which he laid before the King, that the American Congress, before they published their Declaration of Indepency, received positive assurances of support from France and Spain, by March or April 1777; they requested it sooner, but were answered it was impossible, as the preparations of France were not in sufficient readiness.

The East-India company, it is said, have agreed to allow government Five Pounds a man for every Provincial prisoner fit to bear arms, that shall be delivered on board their ships in the bay of Gibraltar, between this and the 29th of March next, inclusive.

Orders are issued from the Privy Council for Provincial prisoners (commanders, &c. excepted) to be carried in transports to Gibraltar, and when there, the Governor will be vested with a power of granting them their pardons, on condition that they serve 5 years in the company's settlements in the East-Indies; for their passage to which, the outward-bound East-Indiamen are to touch at Gibraltar. Those who refuse these conditions, will be brought to England, and tried as rebels.

Oct. 26. It is absolutely certain that ten sail of the line are immediately to be put into commmission.

We are informed that a very great personage has wrote a complimentary letter, in his own hand, to the young Earl of Winchelsea, who is a volunteer in America. The letter is entrusted to the care of Major Cuyler, who has received a present from his Majesty, and a promise of promotion.

The King has declared repeatedly that he will persist in the American war, were it to be at the hazard of his crown; and will next summer have a force there sufficient to finish the dispute in one campaign more—His Majesty is much encouraged by the *bloody Junto*.

The report of the dispute between Spain and Portugal gains ground, and we are informed that two messengers came over in the bye-boats last Monday to Dover from Calais, with expresses from our Minister at Madrid to the Secretary of State's office, the one in eight, the other in ten days from that court.

Whether a war between Spain and Portugal is unavoidable, or whatever other cause interests the ministry, it is certain that for the last two days they have held long meetings, the result of which is kept a profound secret.

A most cordial friendship has long subsisted between the Spanish Ambassador and Lord Mansfield, in consequence of which, frequent interviews are interchanged between those two respectable and noble characters. But the deep lookers-out have sagaciously drawn fatal consequences from thence, and inform us, with a degree of political modesty, that something more than ordinary is on the tapis, for their conferences are long and frequent.

A congratulatory address from the Mayor and Commonalty of the city of York, on the late slaughter of their American brethren, whom they call rebels, has been presented to his Majesty, and *most graciously received*.

Liverpool, October 18. The news of the defeat of the Americans on Long-Island was received here with universal joy on Sunday last; the bells rang all day, and on Monday at 12 o'clock, the company of invalids stationed here fired a *feu de joy*.

BOSTON, *January* 2, 1777.

Captain Henry Friend, who was lately captured in a sloop coming from Newbury to this port, by the Milford man of w[illegible] and carried into Halifax, was set at liberty soon aft[illegible] there, with leave to proceed home, which he [illegible]. But before he left Halifax he had the good fortu[illegible] meet with a brig, laden with flour, &c. and the crew going on shore and leaving him in said vessel, with a number of men he then engaged for that purpose, took this opportunity to make retaliation for the injury done him by bringing off the brig and her contents, with which he is safe arrived at Newbury-Port.

Jan. 23. Last Friday one of the privateer sloop Union's prizes arrived at a safe port, laden with 600 hogsheads of salt, 50 boxes of Lisbon lemons, and 12 quarter casks of wine.

Extract of a letter from Capt. John Fisk, commander of the brig Tyrannicide, in the service of this State, dated at sea, November 27, 1776.

"This day I fell in with, and took the bark John, from London for Antigua, William Barras, master, with a cargo of King's stores, English and India goods; the papers on board are all destroyed, and therefore cannot be particular. I have taken another ship loaded with lumber from Pensacola for Gr[illegible]; [illegible] is not worth sending home, and therefore shall detain her with me for the present."

The first mentioned vessel is arrived at a safe port.

Tuesday the privateer brigantine Washington, Captain Smith, belonging to Plymouth, arrived at Beverly from a cruize; off the Western Islands he took a brig from London, bound to the West-Indies, and ordered her into port.

In the above prize was taken a person belonging to the Yanky, Captain Johnson, who informs, that he made his escape from a prison-ship where he left 22 of his fellow sufferers, and that by what he could learn they were to be carried to the East-Indies; that Capt. Johnson had made his escape and got to France; that he sailed from London the 24th of November; and that some extraordinary appearance of a French war had taken place, as there was 3000 seamen pressed in one night.

It is a fact, that a Hessian officer of rank, who was lately made a prisoner by the army of the United States, affirmed to an officer of distinction, that the Hessian troops were now 4000 less in number than they were when they first landed in New-York.

PROVIDENCE, January 4.

We learn that the enemy have sent a number of women and children from Newport to Narraganset.

Capt. Jones, in the Retaliation privateer, of this port, and Capt. Dennis, in a privateer belonging to Newport, have taken a brig from Scotland, bound to New-York via Antigua, and sent her into a safe harbour. Her cargo, we hear, consists of dry goods, &c. to the amount of 8000l. sterling.

Jan. 18. A letter from Morris-town, New-Jersey, to a gentleman here, informs, that in the late action between the militia and Waldeckers, a colonel of dragoons was killed, whose loss was much lamented by the enemy.

Sunday last Gen. Arnold arrived here from the westward.

Tuesday night last some men from the enemy's ships that lay at Prudence set fire to a house on that island, which was communicated to one or two other buildings, and gave rise to a report that the enemy had burnt the town of Newport. These were the only buildings that remained on the island after Wallace's expedition up the bay last winter.

Capt. Ayres, who lately went with a flag of truce to Newport, returned on Wednesday, and brought with him about 50 Americans, in exchange for a number of prisoners he delivered there.

On Friday morning, last week, a party of our troops from Seconnet, with one 18 and one 12 pounder, drove the Cerberus man of war from Fogland ferry: She returned the fire briskly for some time, and slightly wounded one of our men; but was at length obliged to put to sea, and is, since arrived at Newport. By certain accounts received from thence we learn, that she was considerably damaged in her hull, and had 6 men killed and a number wounded.

We hear that General Clinton has sailed from Newport for England in the Asia man of war, and that Earl Percy (whom General Gage so highly commended for his *agility* in the Lexington retreat) now commands the ministerial troops at Rhode-Island.

Jan. 25. A Newport paper of Thursday se'nnight contains an address from the Tories to Gen. Clinton, intreating him to use his influence with the pretended commissioners of peace, that through his intercession they may "once more enjoy the King's most gracious protection."

Since our last a vessel arrived in a neighbouring State from Martinico. A gentleman who came in her informs, that a considerable number of troops have lately arrived there from France in some ships of war, and that a body of 10,000 men will soon be assembled at that island. He further informs, that the French at Martinico consider a war between France and Great-Britain as inevitable.

NEW-LONDON, *January* 10.

Last Monday, in the forenoon, nine ships from the westward passed this harbour, and stood to the eastward.

The transports, which in our last were said to be at the east end of Long-Island taking in wood for the ministerial army, still continue there under the protection of a man of war. It is said the inhabitants have suffered much from the soldiers who rob them of their effects.

Since our last part of Col. Ely's regiment of new raised troops have arrived in town.

Jan. 17. Laſt Monday Capt. Tobaoda arrived here in a ſloop from Curracoa, which place he left the 22d of November, and 13 days after having ſprung a leak he put in to Ocouy; eight days before he left Ocouy a ſhip arrived there from Havre de Grace, the maſter of which informed him that a declaration of war had taken place between Spain and Portugal, and that the ſame was daily expected between France and Great Britain. The cargo of the above ſloop is very valuable, conſiſting of blankets, duck, ſome powder, &c. The ſloop ran into Newport harbour laſt Saturday, and narrowly eſcaped being taken by the enemy before they perceived the harbour was in their poſſeſſion.

The following is an extract of a letter from a Gentleman of honor and diſtinction, a priſoner in New-York, dated 26th December, 1776.

"The diſtreſs of the priſoners cannot be communicated by words, 20 or 30 die every day, they lie in heaps unburied, what numbers of my countrymen have died by cold and hunger, periſhed for want of the common neceſſaries of life, I have ſeen it. This ſir is the boaſted Britiſh clemency (I myſelf had well nigh periſhed under it.) The New-England people can have no idea of ſuch barbarous policy, nothing can ſtop ſuch treatment but retaliation. I ever deſpiſed private revenge, but that of the public muſt be in this caſe juſt and neceſſary, it is due to the manes of our murdered countrymen, and that alone can protect the ſurvivors, in the like ſituation; rather than experience again their barbarity and inſults, may I fall by the ſword of the Heſſians." I am, &c.

Jan. 24. We are informed that Capt. Phips, who lately eſcaped from the fleet at Newport, heard a letter read by an Heſſian officer; another Heſſian who ſtood by, heard it, and could ſpeak Engliſh, told Phips that the contents were to recal the Heſſian troops, for the dominions of the Prince of Heſſe were invaded by the French King.

Jan. 31. Laſt Lord's day morning ten ſail of ſhips and two brigs went down the Sound. They were ſuppoſed to be the fleet that have for ſome weeks paſt been at Long Iſland taking in wood, and bound to Newport.

And on Tueſday laſt ſeveral more ſhips and other veſſels went down the Sound.

Laſt Wedneſday 21 ſail of ſhipping from the eaſtward, chiefly ſhips, went by this harbour, up the Sound. This muſt be the fleet of tranſports which we have been informed were taking in troops at Newport, bound to New-York.

Laſt Lord's day a flag of truce which lately went from Say-Brook, in company with ſeveral others, with priſoners, for New-York, returned here: They were permitted to tarry but one night, and were not allowed to go within ſome leagues of the city.

In the New-York paper of the 20th inſt. Nova Scotia potatoes are advertiſed at *ſeven Shillings Sterling* per buſhel, on board a veſſel.

The American Revenue privateer, Captain Champlin of this port, has ſent into Bedford, a brig from Quebec, which he took to windward of Barbados; her loading chiefly fiſh.

HARTFORD, *January* 20.

Laſt Saturday about twenty Britiſh officers and ſoldiers came to town from the Weſtward; about 160 more are on their way to this place; they are part of the 500 who were lately taken priſoners at Princetown.

Jan. 27. The General Aſſembly in their laſt ſeſſions formed the militia of this State into ſix brigades. The Hon. David Wooſter, and Jabez Huntington, of Norwich, Eſqrs. are appointed Major-Generals.—The Hon. Elipnalet Dyer, Gurdon Saltonſtall, Oliver Wolcott, Erastus Wolcott, James Wadſworth, and Gold-Seleck Silliman, Eſqrs. Brigadier Generals. Lieut. Col. Hooker, of Farmington, is appointed Colonel, and Jeſſe Root, Eſq; of this town, Lieut. Colonel of an independent regiment.

By the laſt accounts from our army at and near Kingſbridge, we are informed that the Hon. Gen. Heath with his party had ſurrounded Fort Independence, except one narrow paſſage.—Had taken up the lower bridge, known by the name of Dykeman's, and it was thought they would ſoon be in poſſeſſion of that fortreſs.

FISH-KILL, Jan. 23.

We learn the recruiting ſervice goes on briſkly in this ſtate, and that the regiments ordered to be raiſed in it will ſoon be full.

By the laſt accounts from Long-Iſland, we are credibly informed that after the defeat of the enemy at Trenton, General Howe ordered all the male inhabitants of Long-Iſland, capable of bearing arms, immediately to repair to New-York, to reinforce the Britiſh army; and that the women and children were reduced to great extremities by being there left deſtitute and expoſed to the ravages of the troops left for the defence of the iſland.

It is confidently aſſerted, that the King of Great-Britain hath agreed with the Prince of Heſſe, to ſend to his Highneſs's Principality as many American Tories as may be neceſſary to replace the Heſſians who may be killed or taken priſoners by the Americans.

NEW-YORK, January 20.

On Monday laſt Mr. CHARLES LEE was brought to this city from Brunſwick, and put into cuſtody of a ſtrong guard.

Major French, who lately eſcaped out of priſon in Connecticut, where he has been treated with great ſeverity, is ſafely arrived in town.

The ſhip Lord North, Captain Roſs, arrived here yeſterday from Antigua, and brought in with him a brig from St. Martins, bound to Philadelphia, with ſalt and dry goods.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 24.

We hear that two men of war, which came within our capes on Monday laſt, are ſtill hovering about York river and New Point Comfort, have taken two ſalt veſſels, and a ſhip laden with tobacco, from Baltimore. Some of the hungry dogs have been on ſhore at the point, but with what deſign we cannot tell. No doubt we ſhall ſoon hear of bloody battles with the horned tribe, ſieges againſt hogpens, and violent aſſaults upon henrooſts, by thoſe modern heroes of Britain, who, on the dreadful appearance of a rifleman, like amphibious animals, fly to the watery element for ſecurity.

BALTIMORE, *February* 4.

We hear that ſince the arrival of the enemy's ſhips of war in the bay, a number of perfidious people in the counties of Worceſter and Somerſet, on the eaſtern ſhore of this State, have aſſembled in hoſtile array, having, ſeveral months ago, been ſupplied with arms by the Convention to defend our liberties.—They had been vapouring for ſome time; they are now ſo audacious as to erect a pole, with a rag upon it marked with the letters G. R. and are ſuppoſed to mean the ſceptered miſcreant, who, in violation of his coronation oath, is now, together with his venal parliament, enſlaving that people whom they are bound to make happy.—It is ſaid that Gen. Smallwood is going, with a detachment of troops, to pay the banditti a viſit, and, on his appearing, we propheſy that their ignoble colours will be immediately lowered.

NEW-JERSEY.

By His EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, ESQUIRE,

Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jerſey, and territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the ſame.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS ſome of the Juſtices of the Peace of this State have been too remiſs in diſcharging the duty required of them, by a certain law, entitled "An act to puniſh traitors and diſaffected perſons," paſſed on the fourth day of October laſt. I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Council of this State, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby ſtrictly charging and commanding all Juſtices of the Peace within the ſame to carry the ſaid act into execution ſo far as to them it doth appertain.

And whereas it has been repreſented to me, that ſeveral detachments of the militia of this State have, at different times, ſeized and carried away the goods and effects of their fellow inhabitants, on pretence that the owners thereof were inimical to the liberties of America, or had ſubmitted to, or taken protections from, the enemy. A practice which, however attempted to be vindicated under pretext of inflicting condign puniſhment on the internal enemies of our country, is not only repugnant to the laws of the land, whereby every man's property is ſecured and protected until it is declared forfeited by judicial proceſs; but hath a manifeſt tendency to inflame the minds of the ſufferers; to excite jealouſies and contentions between the inhabitants, at a time when we ought to be peculiarly ſtudious of cultivating unanimity and concord; to diffuſe amongſt the ſoldiery a ſpirit of licentiouſneſs and plunder, and to relax, or rather aboliſh all diſcipline in the military, as well as all order in the civil department. I have therefore farther thought fit hereby ſtrictly to charge and command all the officers and privates of the militia under my command, and all other perſons whatſoever within this State, to deſiſt for the future from all ſuch depredations and violence. Provided nevertheleſs, that nothing herein contained is intended to reſtrain the militia from ſeizing any of the goods or effects of ſuſpected perſons, by the expreſs orders of any general officer in the ſervice of the United States, or of the militia of New-Jerſey, whenever ſuch general officer ſhall judge it neceſſary for the public weal; in which caſe, after having taken an inventory of the goods or effects ſo ſeized, the commanding officer of the party ſeizing them ſhall deliver one copy thereof to the owner or laſt poſſeſſor, and another to the general officer who ordered ſuch ſeizure to be made; and ſuch goods or effects ſhall be ſafely kept, without waſte or diſtribution, until diſpoſed of by due courſe of law.

And whereas the property of many of the faithful and loyal ſubjects of this State, well affected to American freedom, and exempt from all ſuſpicion of abetting the deſigns of the enemy, has been carried away or deſtroyed by parties of the militia of this State in their marches through, and on their ſtations within the ſame; the commanding officers of all ſuch parties are hereby ſtrictly charged and commanded diligently to exert themſelves in preventing the like diſorders and violence for the future, and to return the name or names of every perſon and perſons who ſhall hereafter be diſcovered to commit ſuch diſorders or violence, together with the particular nature of the offence, to the Colonel of the regiment to which ſuch offender belongs. And the ſeveral Colonels of the militia of this State are hereby ordered and directed not to ſuffer any corps exceeding the number of ſix men, belonging to their reſpective regiments, either in marching to, or returning from their quarters, to travel without their proper officers.

Given under my hand and ſeal at arms at Haddonfield, this fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-ſeven.

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON.

By his Excellency's command,
CHARLES PETTIT, *Secretary.*

GOD ſave the PEOPLE.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 12.

On Wedneſday laſt the General Aſſembly of this State elected Dr. Franklin, Robert Morris, William Moore, and Jonathan B. Smith, Eſquires, and General Roberdeau, Delegates in the Continental Congreſs.

Since our laſt a number of Britiſh priſoners, and ſome Heſſians, taken in different ſkirmiſhes, were brought to this city from New-Jerſey.

LIST of OFFICERS appointed for the Eleventh Pennſylvania Regiment, commanded by Col. RICHARD HUMPTON.

CAPTAINS. Samuel Dawſon, John Coates, Adolph-Wiliam Hedrick, William Bradford, jun. William Scull, William Henderſon, John Douglaſs, William M'Kiſſack.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS. William Thomas, Samuel Cunningham, Samuel Dean, George Roſs, John Pearſon, William Leavers, William Mackay, Enoch Anderſon.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS. Mayburry Jolly, Robert Patton, Peter Jones, John Stolſberry, Benjamin Hammond, Andrew Robinſon, Henry Boogh, Thomas Lucas.

ENSIGNS. Andrew Carmichael, John M'Elberry, Nathaniel Martin, Ralph Williamſon, James Wilcox, John Henderſon, Jacob Fiſs, Giles Hicks.

IN COUNCIL OF SAFETY, *Philadelphia, February*, 11, 1777.

WHEREAS ſeveral of the above officers have not applied ſince their appointment for their commiſſions; This public notice is given, that unleſs ſuch officers take out their commiſſions, and repair to their duty before the firſt of March next, their appointment will be ſuperceded. *By Order of Council*,

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Vice Preſ.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Morris Town, Jan. 22, 1777.

THE General is ſorry to find that the late general orders, allowing the plunder taken from the enemy to be divided for the benefit of the Captors, has been miſtaken by ſome and abuſed by others.—The indulgence was granted to the ſcouting parties *only*, as a reward for the extraordinary fatigue, hardſhip and danger they were expoſed to upon thoſe parties. The General never meant, nor had an idea that any of our's or the enemy's ſtores, found at any evacuated poſt, were to be conſidered the property of thoſe that firſt marched in. Neither did he mean that any public ſtores diſcovered by any of the ſcouting parties ſhould be appropriated to their uſe, unleſs they found the enemy in actual poſſeſſion and diſpoſſeſſed them. Plunder taken under ſuch circumſtances, either by the militia or the Continental troops, to be reported by the commanding officer of the party to ſome of the Continental or Provincial Generals, who are directed to have all the proviſions and military ſtores ſo taken appraiſed by the Commiſſary and Quarter-Maſter General or their deputies, and the party paid the value thereof. Such articles as are taken, not neceſſary for the uſe of the army, to be ſold at public vendue, under the direction of the Quarter-Maſter General, or ſome of his deputies, for the benefit of the captors.

The General prohibits, in both the militia and Continental troops, in the moſt poſitive terms, the infamous practices of plundering the inhabitants, under the ſpecious pretence of their being Tories. Let the perſons of ſuch as are known to be enemies to their country be ſeized and confined, and their property diſpoſed of as the law of the State directs.—It is our buſineſs to give protection and ſupport to the poor diſtreſſed inhabitants, not to multiply and increaſe their calamities. After the publication of this Order any officer, either militia or Continental, found attempting to conceal the public ſtores, plundering the inhabitants under the pretence of their being Tories, or ſelling at vendue plunder taken from the enemy, in any other manner than theſe orders direct, may expect to be puniſhed in the ſevereſt manner, and be obliged to account for every thing ſo taken or ſold. The Adjutant-General to furniſh the commanding officer of each diviſion with a copy of theſe orders, who is to circulate copies among his troops immediately.

A true copy of General Orders,
J. REED, Adjutant-General.

Head-Quarters, in Philadelphia, Feb. 8, 1777.

A particular return from each corps to be delivered to Major General Gates at Head-Quarters, every Saturday morning at nine o'clock, ſigned by the commanding officer. Any commanding officer, neglecting to obey this order, muſt expect to be put in arreſt, to anſwer for his conduct. LEWIS NICOLA, T. M.

PENNSYLVANIA GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That the Truſtees of the LOAN-OFFICE aforeſaid will attend at their Office, in the Houſe of Dr. SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE, on the Weſt Side of Third-ſtreet, between High-ſtreet and Mulberry-ſtreet, in the City of Philadelphia, on Tueſday and Wedneſday, the 18th and 19th Inſtant, for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs, agreeable to Law, and continue ſuch Attendance, on Tueſdays and Wedneſdays, in each ſucceeding Week; alſo on Saturday, the firſt Day of March next, whereof all Perſons concerned are requeſted to take due Notice; and thoſe who have occaſion to borrow Money on the Terms preſcribed by Law may be ſupplied. *Philadelphia, February* 11, 1777.

IN purſuance of a writ to me directed, under the hand and ſeal of John Jacobs, Eſq; Speaker of the honourable Houſe of Aſſembly of the State of Pennſylvania, dated at Philadelphia the day of the date hereof, ſetting forth, "That whereas, by the returns made by the Inſpectors and Judges of the late Election, it appears that Robert Knox, John Dickinſon, George Gray, Thomas Potts, Iſaac Hughes and Frederick Antes, were duly elected to repreſent the Freemen of the county of Philadelphia in General Aſſembly: And whereas John Dickinſon, George Gray, Thomas Potts and Iſaac Hughes, have not appeared in this Houſe, or by any means ſignified to the Houſe an intention of taking ſeats therein. I am therefore commanded and ſtrictly enjoined to hold an Election at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, for electing four fit perſons, to repreſent the Freemen of the county of Philadelphia, in General Aſſembly, in the room and ſtead of the ſaid John Dickinſon, George Gray, Thomas Potts and Iſaac Hughes; as alſo Commiſſioners, Aſſeſſors and a Repreſentative in the Executive Council, agreeable to their rights as Freemen, under the preſent conſtitution. Therefore, in virtue of the ſaid writ, I do hereby give public notice to the Freeholders and others of the county of Philadelphia, qualified to vote for Members of the Aſſembly, to meet at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia aforeſaid, on Friday next, the 14th day of February inſt. to elect four Freemen of the ſaid county, to ſerve as Repreſentatives in Aſſembly for the county of Philadelphia, in the room and ſtead of John Dickinſon, George Gray, Thomas Potts and Iſaac Hughes; as alſo Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors, together with a proper perſon to repreſent them in the Executive Council, agreeable to the preſent conſtitution. The Inſpectors choſen to ſerve at the former Election, on the fifth day of November laſt, are, by ſaid warrant, ordered to attend. *February* 10, 1777. WILLIAM MASTERS, Sheriff.

WOOL-CARDS.

A Quantity of very good Wool-Cards,

TO BE SOLD, BY

SAMUEL SIVERT, in Lætitia-Court, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

BAR-IRON, of the firſt Quality,

TO BE SOLD, BY

GEORGE MEADE, and COMPANY.

The following MEDICINES are to be had of

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

At his Dry Goods, Picture and Jeweller's Shop, in Second-ſtreet, the fourth Door above Black-horſe-alley,

DOCTOR Ryan's Sugar Plums; Maredant's Drops; Bateman's Drops; Keyſer's famous Pills; Turlington's Balſam of Life; Hill's Balſam of Honey; Anderſon's or Scots Pills; Hooper's Female Pills; Haarlem Oil; Hungarian Balſamical, or the Cripple curing Oil; Britiſh Tooth-powder; Dr. Stoughton's Bitters; alſo a liquid Blue Dye. 6 w.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on Sunday, the 9th of this inſtant February, a native Iriſh ſervant man, named *Philip Clark*, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pretty well ſet, of a freſh colour, has a peeked turn up noſe, has a remarkable way of throwing his head back when he eats ſpoon victuals, is much given to liquor, has black hair, which he wears moſt always curled, has a large white lock on one ſide of his head, which he ſays came by a fall from a mare, and ſometimes ſays by a blow with a quart pot; it is thought he will cut off his hair; had on, when he went away, a light cloth coat, with metal buttons and ſtriped lincey lining, two light cloth jackets, buckſkin breeches, tied with ſtrings at the knees, two pair of ſtockings, one plain blue, the other dark grey ribbed, new neats leather ſhoes, with plated buckles, a plain ſilver ſtock buckle, a check ſilk handkerchief; he took with him a common prayer-book; it is thought he will go on board a privateer, or go to Howe, as he is a Tory, and as he is a good ſcholar may forge a paſs. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by SAMUEL LANDERS, in Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county.

N. B. If any officer has enliſted him, his maſter will ſell him reaſonable; enquire of Mr. John Roberts, Taylor, in Elbow-Lane, or ſaid maſter. §7ſ6.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1777.

Lower Marion, January 27, 1777.

WAS *FOUND*, the 20th day of December, on the Ridge Road, between John Vanderen's mill and Philadelphia, a Silver WATCH, with a China face; the owner, proving his property, paying charges, may have it again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near the Black Horſe tavern, on Lancaſter road. JOHN ZELL.

An excellent RECEIPT *to cure* BEEF.

FIRST pack your meat close down in a tub, without rubbing any salt on it, then take to six gallons of water six quarts of coarse salt, one pound and a half of brown sugar, and two ounces of saltpetre (or any larger quantity to the above proportion) put it in a pot over the fire, skimming it whilst a scum arises, and when done, take the liquor off, and set it by to cool, and when cold pour it on the packed meat so as to cover it with the pickle. This is sufficient to cure one barrel, or two hundred and twenty pounds, and can be recommended by many persons, who have tried it for several years.

W A N T E D,

A NUMBER of HANDS, who understand the GUNSMITH's BUSINESS, or any of its BRANCHES; STOCKERS in particular, will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to *PETER DEHAVEN*, at the public GUN-MANUFACTORY, at French Creek, or *JAMES CARTER*, in Third-street, near Arch-street, in Philadelphia. ¶

TWENTY POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from out of the pasture of the subscriber, at Cornwall furnace, in Lancaster county, on the night of the 13th of November last, a 3 quarter blooded iron grey MARE, 3 years old, about 14 hands high, no brand, has large ears, carries high, and trots well. Whoever apprehends the said mare, so that the owner may have her again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, and for the mare only Three Pounds; and if taken 20 miles from home, reasonable charges. ‡ 3 m. CURTIS GRUBB.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

WILL be given to any person who will take up a man for THEFT; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, brown complexion, black curled hair, and black beard; had on linen breeches, and a blue coat, but he might have changed his cloaths. He rides a bay mare. Whoever takes up the said man, and brings him to any goal in this province, and gives notice thereof to the subscribers in Germantown, shall have the above reward, paid by GEORGE HAPPEL, and ¶ CHRISTOPHER WOLF.

To be SOLD, or RENTED, and entered upon the first day of May next,

SARUM FORGE, situate on Chester Creek, about ten miles from Chester and nine from Marcus-Hook, there are about 32 acres of land belonging to the forge, a considerable part excellent meadow; there has always been sufficient wood to be had for coals, at a low price, as the neighbourhood abounds with the best of timber: The agreeable situation and convenience for almost any other kind of water-works are so well known, that it needs no further description. For other particulars, apply to *James Thomson*, or *Persifor Frazer*, living near said forge.

Also, to be sold, a Tract of Land, in West-Bradford township, Chester county, half a mile from Thomas Pim and Curtis Lewes's plantations in the Great-Valley, and about a mile from the sign of the Ship, on Lancaster road, containing about 164 acres of land, about 40 cleared, the remainder extraordinary good woodland; there are 3 or 4 springs of good water on the premises, the situation very healthy and pleasant, a number of limekilns, and plenty of limestone at a small distance. It will be sold together or divided as may be most agreeable. The title is indisputable, and the terms will be made easy. For particulars, enquire of *James Thomson*, or *Persifor Frazer*, aforesaid. *Thomas Johnston*, who lives adjoining, will shew the land. ‖ 6 w.

DESERTED from Captain James Dillon's company, and second regiment of the State of New-Jersey, commanded by Israel Shreve, Esq; the following men, viz.

William Glinn, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, light blue eyes, fresh complexion; had on a light coloured Wilton coat, striped lincey jacket, leather breeches, blue yarn stockings, small round hat; he says he belongs to Marcus-Hook, Pennsylvania.

Edward Evenden, about 5 feet 5 inches high, pale complexion, thick set, a worthless ordinary fellow, pretends to beat on the drum; had on a grey short coat, white stockings, new shoes.

George Gettill, a Dutchman, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, grey eyes, short curled hair; had on a blue regimental coat, turned up with red, grey cloth jacket, and leather breeches.

Thomas White, a short thick fellow, fresh coloured, light blue eyes, much given to liquor; had on an old regimental coat, faced with red, leather breeches, Wilton jacket; this fellow makes a practice of defrauding the continent by listing in several different companies.

Barnaby Higgins, about 5 feet 4 inches high, fresh coloured, short curled hair, blue eyes, by trade a Baker; it is supposed he has enlisted in the second Pennsylvania regiment; had on a blue regimental coat, Wilton jacket, and leather breeches. Those fellows have been enlisted near two months.----A reward of SIX DOLLARS and TWO THIRDS will be paid for each, on delivering them to the commanding officer at Burlington, or to the Captain at Gloucester.

NATHANIEL BOWMAN, Lieut.

The Recruits of Col. SHREVE's regiment are commanded immediately to join their respective companies, at Burlington; such as neglect will be considered as deserters, and advertised as such. ISRAEL SHREVE, Col. 2d. J. R.

Philadelphia, February 7, 1777. ‖ 7 *s* 6.

Solebury, Bucks county, February 5, 1777.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the subscriber's stable, on the 30th of January last, at night, a black HORSE, 5 years old, about 14 hands 3 inches high, his tail and foretop cut short, some what high backed, paces and trots, shod rough all round, and had a very sore back. Whoever takes up and secures the said horse, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall have *Five Dollars* reward; if stolen and the thief brought to justice, *Ten Dollars* reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

‖ 7 *s* 6. JONATHAN INGHAM, junior.

☞ The above Horse belonged to the French General *Fermoy*.

Lately published, by ROBERT BELL, in Third-street, Philadelphia, for the use of schools, and for the use of all who wish to elevate their speech, and to expand their understandings. Ornamented with one hundred and fifty Designs, engraved on Copper-plates. In one octavo volume, with neat binding. (Price Two Dollars.)

SELECT FABLES OF ÆSOP, AND OTHER FABULISTS. IN THREE BOOKS.

I. FABLES from the ANTIENTS. II. FABLES from the MODERNS. III. ORIGINAL FABLES newly invented.

BY ROBERT DODSLEY.

Philosophers have set great examples of virtue, and I shall place Æsop amongst these great men, and even at the head of these great men. I find that his FABLES were in vogue amongst all the eastern nations. What is the tendency of these Fables, equally deep and ingenious? They have instructed almost our whole hemisphere. They are Truth itself in the attractive garb of Fable. What is the great lesson of these Fables? It is, that every person ought to practice Justice. VOLTAIRE.

N. B. At said BELL's, may now be had, all the new publications on the Military Art; also, a considerable variety of Books in Navigation, and other Branches of the Mathematics; likewise variety of Greek and Latin Classics.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, living in Little-Britain township, Lancaster county,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of land, containing 303 acres, about half whereof is cleared and in good repair; there are 18 acres of good meadow made, and upwards of 40 more may be watered, most of which may be watered from good standing streams; the wood land is of an extraordinary good quality; there are on the premises a log dwelling-house, a very good barn, with stables and other office-houses, together with a bearing orchard; it is extremely well situated for store or tavern, as the great road leading from Lancaster to Charlestown goes through it, as does that also from Peachbottom Ferry to Christiana Bridge. Any person inclining to purchase said place, may, for further particulars, apply to CHARLES HARAH, living on the premises, who will make known the terms of sale, and give an indisputable title to the purchaser. ¶

To be SOLD by private SALE,

A COMPLETE saw-mill, with two saws, on a very good stream of water, and about 5000 acres of pine land, and 50 acres of cedar swamp, with a good house, four rooms and two fire-places on the lower floor, and two rooms on the upper one, with a good kitchen, and a well of good water at the door, a very convenient barn, and stabling sufficient for 15 horses; the building, mill, and mill-dam, all in good repair, with all the utensils fit for carrying on the same, with 2 log-houses for sawyers, and other out buildings; situate on the main branch of Little Egg-harbour river, being the division between Burlington and Gloucester county, near the intersection of the roads leading from Philadelphia to Little Egg-harbour, and from Burlington to Great Egg-harbour, makes it a convenient stand for a house of entertainment; the Little Egg-harbour stage passing to and from Philadelphia every week, as also a great number of travellers daily, about two miles from Addison's Iron-works, and seven from the Forks of Egg-harbour, where lumber is transported by water at the moderate price of three shillings per thousand, from the saw to the vessel. Any person inclining to purchase, may be shewn the same, by applying to JOSEPH PRICKITT, at said mill, or the subscriber, living in Evesham, Burlington county, New-Jersey.

¶ JOSIAH FOSTER.

N B. The purchaser may be supplied with hay and grain, sufficient to carry on the same for six months. ‖ 10*s*.

Philadelphia, January 15, 1777.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain JOHN DAVIS's company, of the ninth Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by Colonel JAMES IRVINE, now lying in the barracks, a certain JOHN SMITH, (who belonged to Colonel Atlee's battalion) born in Ireland, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a middling well set fellow, much marked with the small-pox; had on, when he went away, a blue saggathy coat, blue velvet jacket, old leather breeches, yarn stockings, and old shoes, with brass buckles in them. Whoever takes up, and secures said deserter, in any goal in this State, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN DAVIS, Captain. ‡

New Britain, Bucks county, January 4, 1777

CAME to my house last night, a certain JOHN REYPACKER, a deserter from the German battalion, and brought with him a chesnut coloured horse, near 15 hands high, about 8 or 9 years old, with a bridle, saddle, and a pair of saddle-bags, full of shirts and other articles, all of which I secured and strove to secure said *Reypacker*, but he being armed, made his escape; the owner or owners of the horse and goods, are desired to come, prove his or their property, pay charges, and take them away. ‡ SAMUEL GRAHAM.

WANTED, an OVERSEER on a Farm, within a few miles of this city; a person that can be well recommended for his honesty, sobriety and industry, will meet with good encouragement. One that has a wife, who is acquainted with the business of a dairy, and will undertake the management of a small one, will be most acceptable. Enquire of the Printers. January 9, 1777.

Philadelphia, December 24, 1776.

SEVENTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Capt. BURN's company, of the Congress's own regiment; JAMES M'DONALD, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, black hair; had on, when he went away, a brown coat, and leather breeches. JAMES ROGERS, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, smooth face, black hair tied behind; had on, when he went away, a brown coat, blue cloth breeches, and white jacket. JAMES BRINCK, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, black hair, pitted with the small-pox; had on, when he went away, a short brown jacket, blue trowsers, and round hat. PATRICK BRADLY, about 33 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, black hair; had on, when he went away, a brown coat turned up with green, and leather breeches. NICHOLAS STILL, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, black hair, much pitted with the small-pox; had on, when deserted, the same dress with *Bradly*; they formerly both belonged to the first Pennsylvania regiment. WILLIAM WILSON, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, black hair; had on, when he went away, a blue coat, leather breeches, and green jacket.---- JAMES ROBINSON, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, fair hair tied behind; had on, when he went away, a brown coat, white jacket, and leather breeches. The two latter both live near Lancaster. Whoever takes up said deserters, and brings them to the company, at New-Castle, shall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars, for each. ‡ 7*s*6.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1777.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from the fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, under the command of Col. ANTHONY WAYNE, a certain WILLIAM BAKER, born in England, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a fair complexion, short light coloured hair, had been in the British service a short time, is extremely handsome and very active, was inlisted the beginning of last month at Suffex court-house, in New-Jersey;---Had on when he deserted, a rifle shirt, but it is probable may have changed his dress. JOHN STEVENS, born in Culpepper county, Virginia, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a dark complexion, short black hair, was inlisted in Philadelphia the beginning of last month; had on when deserted, a new brown coat and jacket, leather breeches, and an old felt hat. JOHN LOWE, an Irishman, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a fair complexion, brown hair, has been formerly in the first regiment of Yorkers, a very likely fellow, was inlisted in Philadelphia the middle of last month; had on when he deserted, a brown broad cloth coat, a pair of white overhauls, &c. Whoever will take up and secure said deserters, in such a manner that their commanding officer may have them again, shall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for any one of them.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Lieut. Col. 4th Pennsylvania Regt.

P. S. As it is likely the above deserters may attempt to inlist in other regiments; recruiting officers are therefore requested to use their endeavours to prevent such fellows from defrauding the Continent. * 10*s*.

The several Recruiting Officers of the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment are ordered to send their recruits as (fast as they are inlisted) to the borough of Chester, there to be put under the command of Capt. *Thomas Robinson*, who will take care to see their quarters put in proper order.

F. JOHNSTON, Lieut. Col. 4th P. B.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away last Friday night, from the subscriber, living in Chester county, at the sign of the Buck, on Lancaster road, an Irish servant BOY, about 16 years old; he has a down look, straight dark brown hair; had on, when he went away, two homespun brown cloth jackets, one of which is too large for him, an old pair of striped blue and white trowsers, buckskin breeches, but neither shoes nor stockings unless he hath stole them. Whoever secures said servant, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

November 27, 1776. MARY MILLER. ¶

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Newcastle, on the 29th ult. an Irish servant lad, named JAMES M'MULLIN, about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, slender made, thin visage, brown hair, a remarkable short nose turned up, speaks with the brogue, and has had the ague this long time past; had on when he went away, an old brown coat with a red velvet collar, an old blue surtout coat, spotted flannel jacket, tow shirts, claret coloured cloth breeches, a pair of new black stockings, new shoes, one brass buckle, the other tied with a string, and an old beaver hat. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have THREE DOLLARS reward, paid by JOHN ENOS. ‡

RUN *away, last March, from the subscriber, living in Pittsgrove township, Salem county, West New-Jersey, an apprentice lad, named* Joseph Garrison, *aged near* 20 *years, but small of his age, dark hair, blue eyes; had on a white cloth coat, a silk waistcoat, leather breeches, blue yarn stockings, shoes tied with strings, &c. he was pretty well dressed, but that he may alter. It is supposed he is enlisted in the provincial service, where he will do some good if he cannot help it. Whoever will bring home the said lad to his master, shall have* Two Pence *reward, and* One Penny *for his trouble.*

October 5, 1776. ‖ CORNELIUS AUSTIN.

TO BE SOLD,

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL, with 30 acres of land, in Cæcil county, Maryland, situated near the mouth of Octarara Creek, half a mile from Susquehanna river, on the great road leading from Lancaster to Charles-Town and Rock-run landing, ten miles from the former and four from the latter, where importation or exportation for wheat, flour and other produce, is carried on to and from Baltimore town, or any where down Chesapeak Bay. The neighbouring soil is very fertile, large crops of grain are annually raised, and plenty of good timber for sawing may be had; it is convenient for a store or tavern, fish and water fowl may be caught almost all the year; it may be entered on next spring, or sooner if required. For further particulars, enquire of SAMUEL MORTON, living in Pennsborough township, Chester county, at the mills formerly known by the name of *Benjamin Taylor's Mills*. ¶

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living in Vincent township, Chester county, four head of young cattle; they are about one year and an half old, two of them are young heifers, one a red brown, the other a dark brown, with a white streak in her forehead; a red brown young bullock, and a reddish bull, with a head of various colours. Whoever takes up said cattle, and gives notice thereof to the subscriber, so that he may have them again shall have Two Dollars reward, paid by

¶ HENRY KNEAR.

N. B. They neither of them have any ear-mark.

Chester, November 23, 1776.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in the Borough of Chester, in the beginning of August last, a Mulattoe man, named *Jack Jones*, upwards of 24 years of age, a Cooper by trake, about 5 feet 7 inches high, wears his hair tied in a cue behind, has a hobbling gait when he walks, occasioned by the rheumatism formerly in his hips, this country born, speaks good English, can read, and write a tolerable hand, and can play pretty well on a fife, is a sly, smooth tongued fellow, and may probably forge a pass, and pretend to be a freeman; he went on board the Providence privateer, commanded by Captain Jones, when she lay opposite to Chester, outward bound on her cruize, and was since informed by one of the hands, that he escaped from on board the first prize taken by the privateer, when she was retaken by the English, and came ashore at or near Egg-harbour, in Jersey, so that it is supposed he is lurking somewhere in Jersey, or perhaps may have come to Philadelphia in expectation of getting his prize-money. Whoever takes up said fellow and brings him home, or secures him in any goal in this province, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ELISHA PRICE. ‖ 7 *s* 6.

N. B. His clothes cannot be well described, as he left the most of his old clothes at home, and is supposed to have got new

---

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in East-Nottingham, in September last, a small dark bay MARE about 13 hands high, 3 years old, hath neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ROBERT COLVIN. ¶

CAME to the plantation of WILLIAM FOSTER, in Lower-Dublin township, Philadelphia county, on the 28th day of November 1776, a black MARE, about 13 hands high, one white foot behind, and about 5 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, ¶

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon the first of April next,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, containing about 85 acres, in Plymouth township, on the Egypt road, just 14 miles from Philadelphia; there are a large stone house, barn, stables, and sundry other office-houses, all stone, and lime on the premises, an extraordinary good well of water at the kitchen door, two thriving young orchards, the land naturally good as any in this province, the whole of the clear land being limed within these two years, and may ever be kept rich, as there is great plenty of good limestone in every field on the place; convenient to several merchant-mills, one mile from Plymouth Meeting, and two from Barnhill Church; between 30 and 40 acres of good wood land. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, Merchant, in Front-street, Philadelphia; Mr. JAMES STROUD, near the premises; or to Captain MATTHEW HENDERSON, of the Ninth Battalion for the State of Pennsylvania, commanded by Colonel JAMES IRWIN. ¶

THE subscriber takes this method to acquaint the public, that he hath removed from the Trap Tavern to the town of Wilmington, and house formerly occupied by Mr. George Gordon, at the Sign of the Pennsylvania Farmer, opposite the lower Market-house, where he has furnished himself with genteel accommodations for the reception of gentlemen travellers, &c. also the best of stabling, whereby he hopes for a continuance of his former customers, and those who will please to favour him with their company; he also takes in horses to keep by the day, week, month or year, and for private or public sale, where those having more than they want may have an opportunity of selling, and those in want may purchase.----He hopes, from a steady and good attendance in the house and stable, to merit the continuance of all those who shall favour him by calling at the house of, the public's already much obliged and very humble servant. JAMES THOMPSON. ‖ 15*s*.

N. B. The Pennsylvania Farmer stands in full view of the great road coming in from Christiana Bridge, and to the left on the same square with Mr. James Adams's house coming in from the Ferry.

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